A SUBSIDIZED PRESS-MARRIAGE AS A POLITICAL SPECULATION-UNPROPITIOUS PLEMENTS AND IRREVERENT WORKMEN-THE GUESTS, THE CHURCH AND THE BREAKFAST-A MEDLEY OF JEWELS AND JEERS, RESPLENDENT COSTUMES AND HUMILIATING MEMORIES. PRON THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Paris, Nov. 19 .- I can hardly call the Blanc-Bonaparte wedding a social, and still less a fashionable event. It was rather a gratis spectacle organized with a design to start a new Pretender. Money was not spared to make it go off without a hitch. Bonlevardier newspapers were tremendously bribed to praise and puff. They answered well to the golden incentive in gushing about the tenderness of the bride for the poor, and in expatiating upon the noble disposition of Roland's mother, who has been painted as a sort of sublime and sublimated type of Parisian democracy. The interested twaddle about the virtues of Blanes and Bonapartes (Auteuil branch) and the romantic features of the courtship and engagement, which were, I need hardly say, invented by the journalists paid to enlogize, had become quite sickening. The trath is, that the gambling-house connection with which Roland has become associated embarked, in accept ing him as a suitor of Mile. Blane, in a grand pe litical speculation. In giving him that young lady and 9,000,000 francs of her dowry to do as h pleases with, they have made a sporting investment. Monaco means to run the bridegroom for an Empire, and to annex France to the gambling principality. The dashing, bold-faced, open-handed and agreeable sort of rascality which Monaco represents, and the wealth that it can scatter broadcast have at once rendered it sympathetic to those who would have formed the Court and Cabinet of Napoleon IV., had he, instead of letting himself be killed by Zu'ns in South Africa, returned crowned with laurels, and succeeded in restoring the Im perial throne. The list of guests at the wedding breakfast shows to what an extent the Monaco platform has been accepted by Imperialist magates and adventurers. Paul de Cassapuae a fev weeks ago warned Prince Victor that if he did not at once come forward, the party of the Appeal to the People would have to seek elsewhere for their Emperor. 1 fancy that were Jerome's son to emancipate himself from the paternal tutelage and to say, "Here I am; take me," the reply would be, "Too late, monseigneur; we have already transferred allegiance to your cousin, who is a brave soldier." The Pays, the Ordre and the retit Caperal are tull of allusions to the sword of Reland and the national deliverance it may be expected to accomplish. M. Rouher had given out a few days before the wedding that, in pursuance of the Empress Eugenie's commands, he was at once proceeding to Chis-lhurst, and could not therefore accept the in vitation which he had received. However, he changed his mind, telegraphed to the Empress that he was too severely indisposed to cross the Channel in rough weather, and not only occupied a place of honor in the Church of St. Roch, but was at the collation given at Madame Blanc's. POLITICAL WEDDING GUESTS.

You will be able to judge of the political significance of this curious bridal when I give you the names and antecedents of some of the numerous Bonapartists who went to it in M. Rouher's wake. Baren Haussmann, the ex-Haussmannizing Prefect of the Seine, attended with his daughters and sonsin-law. The Mar Juis de la Valette is the adopted son of a Minister of the Interior of Louis Napoleon, the son of Mrs. Welles, whom that Minister espoused, and is the husband of M. Rouher's eldest dangater Baron Larrey is Inspector-General of Military Hospitals. His father was the head of Napoleon' ambulance corps, and in that capacity was at tached to the army which fell to pieces in the Russian campaign. General Therion de Montauban i son of the deceased General Palikae, who looted the Summer Palace of the Emperer of China. General Ney, Duke of Elchingen, is grandson of the unfortunate Marshal of the same name. Prince d'Arenenberg is descended from Marshal Berthier. and contributed under the 16th May regime 1,009,000 france to a Moral Order electoral fund. Count Zamoiski is a Pole, of antique lineage, owning large estates in Gallicia. His father, Count Andrew Zamoiski, was implicated against his will in the Polish insurrection crushed nineteen years ago by Mouriaviest. The present man is engaged to Mile, de Malakoff, daughter of Marshal Pellisier, and a niece of the late Countess de Montijo. The Duc de Feltre is grandson of Marshal Clarke and of Fouche. He is one of those Bonapartists who the other day in the Chamber assaulted the soldiers sent to take Bandry d'Asson to the lock-up. Ernest Dreolle was chief editor of the Patrie when it was the organ of the Tuileries, and belongs to the Cassagnae lot in Parliament. Jules Amigues was quite as much as De Cassagnae the late Princet naperial's confidant, and is now the director of Let Petit Caporal, which was until quite recently, for want of funds, in a debilitated state. Prevost de Launay is a Bonapartist deputy of influence in the department which he represents. The same thing may be said of the Corsican Cuneo d'Ornano, of Abatthieci, of Gavini, of Colonel Villette, and of Levert. Victorien Sardou, who has come round to Levert. Victorien Sardou, who has come round to Moral Order notions, made haste to the wedding, as did Emile Villemot, Maxime du Camp, of the Academie Française, Theodore de Grane, Fernand de Rodays, Admiral Ronciere de la Noury, President of the Geographical Society, Leon Delibes, A. St. Albin, Clesinger, the sculptor, Faul de Cassagnac and the Princess Dolgourouki, sister of the Emperor of Russia's wife, and herself married to an ex-Governor of Warsaw.

I also find in the list of guests the Marquis de Casa Rieva. He belonged to the Madreline set of the Empress Eugenie, and his eldest son married last year the daughter of Baron Beyens, the Belgian Minister in France. Three secretaries of the Austrian Embassy were not ashamed to touch the gilded-over pitch of Monaco. They had been asked a few days before to a dinner at Prince and Princess Radziwiil's to meet Roland and Mile. Blanc, and accepted the invitation. Of course a fete of this kind would not have been perfect without the high-flying Cocodettes. The Princess de Sagan, the Marquise de Gallifet, the Viscountess de Courval, and her sister the Duchess de Branciovano, the friend of the Duchess of Edinburgh, attended to offer their congratulations.

ADVERSE COMBINATIONS. The weather protested against the Imperial pretensions of Roland and his Monaco bride. I never remember a more depressingly wet day in Paris Nobody could stand in the streets without being ankle deep in mud. This prevented a Parisian crowd from gathering along the foot-ways from the church to the house of Mme, Blane in the Rue de Rivoli, from which the bridal party set out, and to which it returned after the ceremony. The splendid crimson vellum which sheltered the church steps was drenched and discolored owing to the conous downpour, and water ran from every twist of golden cord in the fringe bordering the vellum The out-of-doors spectators were exclusively masons, hodmen, and others engaged in building and demolishing houses close to St. Roch. I have often noticed that uneducated minds like poetic justice. A drama in which the villain is not well punished, and the virtuous heroine rewarded ac cording to her deserts, never takes in the east end of this city, which is the popular end. On Wednes of this city, which is the popular end. On we have day the roughs who ran from scaffoldings to glance at the bridal party appeared to resent the triumph of Monaco, which certainly does not plunder the working classes. But this did not matter. Monaco panders to one of the most dangerous vices that can take hold of a human being. It is an embodiment of iniquity, as the Bastile, in which courtiers the property of the property of the state of the particular than the property of the property and therefore can take hold of a liminar ment of iniquity, as the Bastile, in which courtiers ment of iniquity, as the Bastile, in which courtiers only were locked up, was of tyranny, and therefore did not deserve to prosper. Ironical cries were raised of "Va pour la roulette." or "Success to the roulette." There were also cries of "Where are the skeletons of the suicided gamblers!" The Peterine blood in Roland's veins must have boiled as this prection was shouted.

A ROYAL WEDDING PARTY. He gave his arm to Mme. Blanc, a little, sharpeyed, vulgar-looking woman, looking in her fine clothes like an outlandish idol. She was in blue Genoa velvet, trimmed with appliques of Alencon, laid on flat, and chenille fringe. The robe was draped over a satin skirt, and fell in a train behind. As to the bonnet, it was a mere pretext for crowding on feathers and diamonds. Roland is very tall and strongly built. He is a

remarkably fine young man, handsome, but resembles Pierre and inherits his vulgar stamp. At St. Cyr he was liked. I am told that he has a strong temper and a long memory for benefits re ceived and injuries done to him and his relations He wore at the bridal a sub-lieutemant's uniform, and carried his head creet. The bride was taken in by her brother, Edmond Blane, the future husbard of Jeanne Bonaparte. She and he looked a pair of "ponies." Madame Roland Bonaparte is a dot with a big head. I could detect in her physiognomy the blood of a German Jewess, which she has derived from her mother, nee Wagatha. Her dress was the usual blending of white lace, satin and orange blossons, which in this instance were not artificial. The bridesmaids who came behind her were Jeanne, Mile. Wagatha, and a toddling Princess de Radziwill three years old. Princess Constantin Radziwill was of coarse in the immediate following of the bride, of whom she is four years the senior. Her dress appeared to weigh her down. It was much too heavy for a mere dot, such as she is, it being in figured velvet trimmed with thick bars and border of Zebeline fur. A train of diamonds and feathers and bows of Alencon lace formed the head-gear, which was set upon a voluminous head of blonde hair dressed in a style approximating to the Marie Antoinette. Mile, Wagatha was in blue. He were at the bridal a sub-lieutenant's uniform THE SUICESSFUL MATCHMAKER.

Madame Ratazzi, the originator of the match between Roland and Mile, Blanc, and now the wife of Senor Rute, has been for a few years lying by This lady, who has a genius for political intrigue was to the fore at the wedding. She, in her fairest bloom, went in for the beautiful-forever toilet preparations and pigments. Rouge was added to her natural delicate rose tint, blue veins were accentuated, the eyelids pencilled, and white applied to the under part of the face. On Wednesday sha swas very much "beautified," and in a costume at once eccentric and magnificent. Fancy a lady on the shady side of fifty wearing in the broad day light a military tunic in purple velvet, thickly em breidered with gold, the grand cordon and insignic of an order, and a blue satin skirt springed over with Napoleonic bees, also in gold. The hat was a Don Casar de Bazan sembrero, in white plush and ornamented with plume, and a diamond band and

ornamented with plume and a diamond band and side clasp.

§ La Marquise de Chatillon, friend of Monsignor Bauer, who is a condin of Madame Blane, was got up with a view to artistic effect in black satin and jet. This lady is an artist of some merit. She exhibited in 1869 a nortrait of Monsigner Bauer, to vex the ladies of the Tuileries, who were crazy about his line person and florid sermons. Bauer had been with Blane a clerk at Rothschild's before he went over from Judaism to Roman Catholicism. He was induced to change his religion by a handsome brother who had entered Queen Isabella's household as clerk of her buttery and risen high through her Majesty's favor. The banker's clerk became as a preacher and spiritual director a power at the Tuileries. There he pluyed into the hands of James Rothschild, in combination with whom be made a fortune. He is now again a Jew, and, were the Concordat abolished, would marry the artistic Marquise. REFORE THE ALTAR.

# St. Roch was hung with the sky-blue velvet curtains which had draped Notre Dame at the marringe of the Empress Eugenie. These hanging were bordered with silver fringe. There were als to correspond a dais for the family of the bride groom and fautenils set out upon it, which they occupied. Armless chairs were for the Blanc con nection. These seats were in the Empire style, and might properly have figured on the Imperial platform at the opening by the Emperor of the Chambers in the Salle des Etats. Great pressure had been brought to bear upon the Archbishop of Paris to get him to officiate at the wedding, and to anthorize its celebration in the metropolitan cathedral. Any sum of money that he chose to ask would have been given to him; but his cooperation was not to be obtained. He felt that Monaco was discreditable, and kept aloof from it. However the Abbe Gallet was permitted to bless Roland's sword as well as the bridegroom and bride, and to emphasize the relationship of the former to the great Captain who reopened the churches which the Revolution had closed. Roland was also a name, the Abbe unade bold to say, of good augury. It was associated with the exploits of a valiant, the alrous and Christian knight. been brought to bear upon the Archbishop of Paris

CONGRATULATIONS AND COLD CHICKEN. The bridal party returned to the Louse of Mm Blanc in the Rue de Rivoli to dejeuner at a buffet The carriage entrance, the courtyard, stairs, antecoom and splendid salons in which the company cas feasted, were redolent with orange bloom in ported fresh from Monaco. Sardon delayed in the ente-room to examine old tapestries. Reland and the bride, with the Princess Radziwill, Mmc. Blanc, Princess Pietre Bonaparte and the Waguthas, stood in the first of the fourteen salons to receive the greetings of the well-wishers who poored in. Isa bella of Spain had been prevented from honoring the feast by the death of an old servant, to whose widow Mme. Blanc, the instant she received her Majesty's apology, sent a gratuity of 2,000 francs The taste was questionable. Mme, Blane should have assumed that Isabella was rich and generous enough to take care of the family of a staunch re-tainer; and if she wanted to be charitable.

SEEKING TO BECOME CONGREGATIONAL

At Plymouth Church prayer-meeting Friday evening Mr. Beecher spoke on blessing others. At the close business meeting of the church was held. Mr. Beecher said that he had received a letter from the Lee Avenu Church, asking Plymouth Church to send a delegate to a ouncil for the admission of the church to the fellowship the Congregational churches, and to install the Rev. W. F. Crafts as pastor. The invitation was extended to all the Congregational churches in New-York and Brook yn. Mr. Beecher said that he did not know of Church which Plymouth Courch would not sit in council with. He moved that a delegate be sent. This was upanimously voted, and Dr. Edward Beacher was chosen to represent the church. The council will convene December 16, in the Church

of Caristian Endeavor at Lee-ave, and Hooper-st., Brooklyn. This was formerly a Congregational Church, but when the Rev. Dr. Elward Ergleston became its pactor, over five years ago, it became entirely independent. Dr. Ergleston was forced pulpit. Mr. traffis, who had been a Methodist minister, desired to become a Congregationalist, and in accordance with his wish the church now seeks admission to the ranks of Congregational churches. Some interesting questions may come up in this council, for the churches which have not affiliated with Plymouth Church for the past four years have refused to be represented in councils where Plymouth Church has been invited.

A PROSPECTIVE NAVAL SCHOOL.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 3 .- The Board of Officers, appointed to visit Newport to examine the facilities for establishing a Naval Training School, will visit Coasters' Harbor Island this afternoon in company with Mayor Slocum and other officials. Commoders, English, Chairman of the Roard, was henored with a salute from the Torpedo station this morning, the salute being duty acknowledged on the Pownatan.

SPECULATING WITH RELIEF FUNDS.

St. Louis, Dec. 3 .- The Post-Dispatch this atternoon will say: "The auditing committee of the Mullamphy Relief Fund of this city have discovered that its secretary, Theodore Lavielle, has used about \$5,000 of its money and cannot make the deficit good. It is add that Layrelle lost the money speculating. An expert is now examining his books, and when the shoring is reported the amount with he paid by his bondsmen."

INTERNATIONAL CONTON ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2 .- At a large meeting f business men this afternoon, the International Cotton ing officers: President, Schato: Joseph E. Brown, o Georgia; Treasurer, Samuel M. Inman, of Abania; Secretary, John W. Ryckman, of Philadelphia. Au expedition of the appliances and the machinery used in the cultivation of culton is contemplated. The fair will be held in Atlanta in October next.

MONEY IN DEMAND IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Dec. 1 .- Money in the Chicago parket is in sharp demand, and on time the races are between 7 and 8 per cent. The settlement of grain and provision contracts on 'Change pushed up the clearings at the backs in this city to-day to \$16.500,000, the largest on record. Yesterday they were \$9.500,000.

FIAT EXPERIMENTUM. — Master Tommy: "Mother dear, or you mine O-car would save a notice gar's life if she tell into the water?" Mother: "I date say he would, dear." Master Tommy: "Ou, then, mother, dear, do throw Totsy in."-[Fun.

LEADVILLE AND ITS MINES.

THE RISE AND FALL OF LITTLE CHIEF. CENTRAL POSITION OF THE LITTLE CHIEF MINE ITS REMARKABLE EIGHNESS- HOW PROSPECT ORS WERE DECEIVED—RECKLESS DEPLETION OF RESERVES - IMPROBABILITY OF FUTURE LIS-COVERIES OF PAY ROCK. [FROM A STAFF : ORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 16 .- Lying almost in the middle of the two great ore shutes of Fryer Hill, and sandwiched in between the properties of the Little Pittsburg and the Chrysolite Companies ae Little Chief mone, though smaller in area tha ither of its immediate neighbors, was one of th ichest of the remarkable district in which it is situated. During its brief but brilliant career i yielded more ore, I believe, than any other claim of qual extent in the vicinity of Leadville, and i as worked so systematically that during the las ew months before it gave out the removal of itserves was as simple a matter as the taking o flour out of a barrel. It is now among the mine nat were, the practical exhaustion of it have been completed during the early days of my preser ray in Leadville, and, after a visit to the underground workings of it, I telegraphed an account of

ts exact condition to THE TRIBUNE. When the Little Pittsburg stock was placed upor the market, six een months ago, there was a est pending over the possession of the ground held by the owners of the Little Chief. The Little Pitts ourg people asserted that the ore body in the Little Chief was a part of their vein, and that, under the mining laws of the United States, they were entitled o it wherever it might lead. I remember that much dress was laid upon this claim during my former visit to this camp, and that some of the purchasers of the Lottle Pittsburg stock anticipated that the value of their property would be greatly increased when they cap used the Little Chief ground.

Subsequent to May, 1879, it was found that the ore teposits on Fryer Hall were of such an irregular character, and were so broken up and pockety, that it would be almost impossible for the owner of any nine there to prove the continuity of the vein which ne owned beyond the boundaries of his claim, or, in deed, to prove the existence of a vein at all; and by general consent the operations of each company which owned property on the hill were confined to the area of which it held undisputed possession on the surface. No similar compromises have been made elsewhere than on Fryer Hill. On Carbonate and Iron Hills, the ore lies in well-defined contact veins, the course of which may be traced without afficulty. On Fryer Hall the ore undoubtedly hes between porphyry and limestone, but the space be tween these two formations is very great and is filled with irregular masses of iron ore through and around which the sliver and lead ore is distributed m irregular bodies. I believe that none of the explorations on Fryer Hill have yet been carried down to the underlying limestone.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF LUTLE CHIPP. A general description of the ore deposits in the Lutle Chief mine will be found in a letter which I recently wrote to THE TRIBUNG on the two great ore shutes of Fryer Hull. Both of these shutes extended across the Little Chief ground, the north shute being about 150 feet and the south one about 175 feet wide. In the early spring of this year Mr. George Daly, the manager of the mine, made an stimate of the ore in sight in it. At that time a part of the mine had been blocked out, but there was a large ar a which showed the presence of goe t ire in abandance on three sides, through the middle of which no prespecting drift had been cut. It was not at all unnatural that under the circumstances Mr. Daly should suppose that the piece of ground. But when he began to explore it nore thoroughly he found that, instead of having : solid block of ore something less than 300 fee across, there was simply a shell of ore inclosing a neach by measuring and weighing it, forcetting that there was a large pit in the centre.

As soon as he discovered the mistake which he made, Mr. Daly says that he at once informed he officers of the company, and from that time intil the mine was finally exhausted he constantly warned the company that the end was approaching. Prospecting drifts were draven in every direction antil the underground workings of the Little Chief mine became a labyrinth of passage-ways through | parren iron and porphyry. Sometimes a drift may

seemed sufficient, began to crowd the out-put and to call for the largest possible returns from the mine every month. Between February and August dividends amounting to no less than \$700,000 were paid, but, to use the language of Manager Daly, it was necessary to gut the mine most mercilessly in order to do it, and it brought on the collapse of the mine very suddenly, although the final bursting of the bubble ought not to have surprised any of the stockholders, because they had received weekly warmings of the approaching catastrophe through the reports of Manager Daly to the president and secretary of the company. When the end finally came the mine had been so thoroughly gleaned of ore that there was barely enough left to ay the wages due to workmen, and none to pay for further explorations.

Of course, the wners of a minejhave a right to operate it as they please. If they desire to take out all the ore which their property contains, and divide the proceeds of it among their stockholders, nobody has a right to complain, but it has been the almost univer-al experience of the best miners that such a policy under any circumstances is a cangerous one, and that it h s often resulted in the destruction of the value of what might otherwise continue to be a good property. Exploration is as necessary a part of successful mining as the stoping and removal of ore. The pay ore has to be exposed by means of drifts and cross-cufs before the miners can begin to take it out, and unless the prospecting work is kept well ahead of the latter is in danger of stopping. In the very nature of the case, much prespecting in barren ground has to be done in every mine, and, unless the managers of a property intend to abandon their mine when they have worked out the ore in sight, or to assess the stockholders for the purpose of paying the expenses of prospecting, it is always wise to retain some ore in place as a sort of bonk account, from the proceeds of which the expense of necessary dead work can be paid. Fortanately, the Little Chief ground had been pretty thoroughly explored before the "gutting" rocess began, so that wae Mr. Daly resigned there was far less of uncertainty about the future of that mine than in regard to that of the Little Pittsburg when its dividends were suspended. Stockholders continued for a long time to hope that the latter would again be in bonauza because a large portion of its territory was then wholly unexplored. No one now expects to find any more large bodies of ore in the Little Chief mine anywhere between the surface and the level of the present lower workings. A PETP INTO THE WORKINGS.

It is hardly necessary to describe in detail an excursion through the underground portion of the Little Chief; all mines on Fryer Hill are in many respects similar in appearance beneath the surface, some of course being much more extensive in their workings than others, I descended into the mine | this place.

by the Daly shaft, the finest piece of workmanship of its kind in the vicinity of Loadville. Two large cages, operated by fine engines, were used to raise the cars loaded with ore and waste, and a portion of the shaft is partitioned off for a ladderway, by which the men could enter and leave the mine when the cages were in use. Five hundred tons of ore could easily be raised in a day through the Daly haft and, in case of an emergency, the amount ould be increased temporarily even beyond this. The building which covers the shaft is in many respecis the best that has been erected for a like pur ose in the camp. Every convenience for operating ne mine was provided, and the only unfortunate ciramstance in connection with it is that very soon fier the Daly snaft was completed and was i order for an immense production no ore was left in

he mine to be raised through is. The ground which lay above the ore in the Late Chief mme was generally of a loose and moveable character, which made it very difficult to keep he drifts and stopes open by any ordinary timber ng. I never have seen in any mine the evidences of such enormous pressure, both downward and lateral except in old workings that have been abandoned or years, as I witnessed in the Little Chief mine. I saw a stick of timber lying on the top of a post, nat was originally fourteen inches thick, but, by he weight that had come upon it, it had been comrea ed into a thickness of only three inches. Nuerous beams three feet thick and not more than mx

merous beams three feet thick and not mere than my cest long had been snapped in two in the middle as though they had been nothing but pipe-stems. In state of the treacherous character of the ground and the difficulty of keeping it in place, the Little Chie mine is to-day one of the best opened on Fryer Holl. There is no part of it except some of the old workings, from which the ore was taken at before the present company owned the mine, into which it is not safe to go. Every part of the mine is so open that it can be examined with great case, and it is of course innecessary to say that the report, which it ontse nanecessary to say that the report, which have neard has been circulated in New-York lately

contas unnecessary to say that the report, which is have neard has been circulated in New-York lately, that ore has seen covered up or hidden in the mine for the purpose of depressing the stock, is ridiculously absurd.

The Lit is Chief mine has, at present, no apparent timize. One main can see as ful beyond the end of a pick, as the miners say, as another, but it seems to me that there is baroly one chance in a hundred that any mo chare bodies of a cwill be found at or near the levels row which the rich rock has been taken. The ground north and south of the great shutes, which has not been explored in the Lattle Chief workings, has been carefully prospected in administration of the best mining experts in caunithat it would be worse than folly to spend money in driving drifts into it. No company has vet put a shaft down through the formations of Fiyer Hill matil the primitive rock has been found. There is a possibility, hardly a probability, that there may be silver and lead ore beneath the mass of oxide of from, porphyry and quarizate in which Fryer Hill immers have oven at work, but, if there is not, then the present value on the Luttle Chief miners about what the work, but, if there is not, then the present value or the Little Chief mine is about what the machinery and material on hand will sell for.

AFFAIRS AT PRINCETON.

THE DISPUTE OVER THE POOT-BALL CHAMPIONSHIP -PHINCETON'S GRUDGE AGAINST YALE-A NEW SCHOLARSHIP AND A NEW TREATISE ON MATHE-

ROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PRINCETON, Dec. 1 .- The topic of most genral interest in the college at present is the recent footoail match between Yale and Princeton. There is a fee ing of satisfaction among the students at the result, in asmuch as they consider that the enampionship unquesonably remains with Princeton. Princeton has not est a game to four years, a record which none of the other colleges to the association can equal. It is to be regretted that the game on Taanksgiving Day resulte in a tie; but whatever loss there was remained with Yale, as it was Yale's part to beat Princeton and not ore continued all of the way through this extensive | prout as to superiority was with Yale, and as Yale failed idea of accepting Yake's challenge and playing another ton would have nothing to gain and everything to lose. large core of barren porphyry. It was as though | I. Princeton should go to all the expense and trouble of we should estimate the amount of pulp in a ano hor on we and should beat Yare, she would only be winning over again that which she already holds. It Yale's off r to play the game without reference to the championship, no one here doubts that Yale would ctaim the hurser, and wirn good reason, as she would undoubtedly be entitled to it. All the talk as far as Princeton is concerned amounts to this, that Princeton has fairly invitations to her to come out and see if she con't lose it,

see means to note fast to it. hald feeling toward Yale on account of certain old be run above or below an ore body, which thus might | gradges. For example, it largers in the memory of some

names, in which will be set forth for the first time a dis-precy tecently made by fine of a inchool of evaluating my kind of a ruled or warped surface by means of neights recometry. Heretolors it has been possible to raining only a tew of these surfaces, and then only by he most complicated methods of the integral calculus

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 2.—The carpenters are may norms work in and about the cottages, and the notications are that they will have steady work during the winter and spring. Plans have been drawn for a number of new cottages for well-known New York par ies, but the details have not been arranged yet. Some Gordon Bennett's villa at mice.

The family of Mr. George Peabody Wetmore has gone

The cottagers and the clite of the place assembled at Casmo Ha i Tuesday evening for the purpose of witnessing the first performance of the season by members of the Bellevic Dramatic Club. There was a large attendance. The tubleaux were unusually fine and the event was a success in every particular. The half was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Mr. John W. Bigelow, of New York, has purchased and added to his estate on the "Point" a small strip of land edicining the same. It is bed yed that the new Russian Minister at Wash-

Mr. Pathp Taggact, of New-York, who is spending the sinter here, fell on the ice a few days ago and was severely injured. General Vodges, in command at Port Adams, and Lieutenan; Dolonback, U. S. A., have returned to their

ngton will rent a bouse here for hims if.

Lieutenant Dalemback, Costan, duttes at this parec.

The project of outdining a house on the beach is generally condemned. There is no fikelihood that the City Commit will lease the land to the capitalists who desired to take advantages of Newpert's beach for their private gain. It is believed that at the uext meeting of the City and it he performers will have to take the thought that the beach sadij needs improving, and it is thought that the present discussion will read the City Falers to take the present discussion will read the City Falers to take the present discussion will read the City Falers to take the present discussion will read the City Falers to take the city of the ci

The beach sadij needs improving, and it is thought that the present discussion will lead the Cay Estherate bounds favorably of the proposition to make that favorite spot as attract ve as possible.

LeRoy King and George Gordon King, of New-York, have conveyed to Mary Augusta King their house-lois within the inclosure of the King estate on Bowery, Spring and Konesis.

Mr. John De Hone, of New-York, has arrived at the Stockton Cottage on Believine ave. for the winter.

Quite a number of the workmen at the Government Torpedo Station in this harber have recently been discharged. The officers at the station are Caplain Ramsay, Lieutenant-Command is Braiford, Brow and Caidwell, Ensign V-eder and Master A. L. Case, pr. Professor Moses G. Farmer, as consulting electrician, and Professor W. N. Hill, as chemist, are also constantly employed. Ex-Governor C. C. Van Zandt will spend the winter at this place.

ILLUSIONS OF THE STAGE.

HOW NATURE IS IMITATED. THE MACHINES FOR PRODUCING THE SOUNDS OF THUNDER, WIND AND RAIN-MOONLIGHT ON

THE WATER-FALL OF A BURNING HOUSE. Many of the peculiar effects produced upon the stage, imitating moonlight, sunlight, thunder, wind, rain and other natural phenomena, are a puzzle to those outside of the business, . How such realistic representations of these things as are often witnessed upon the stage can be made is a question that often enters the mind of the spectator, and is seldom answered in a satisfactory manner. It is always the ambition of scene painters and stage arpenters to devise improved methods of imitating these things, and hence the stage may be said to try to held the mirror up to nature in a material, as well as a moral sense. Years of experience have tended to bring these imitations to a high state of excellence; but the limits do not yet seem to be reached, and new contrivances are continually appearing. The electric light is not yet used, but s its pale blaish tint would be serviceable in particular effects, stage machinists are now deliberating how it can best be employed. All of the operations mentioned, together with some which will be described, are classed under the general term, "stage effects." Anthors, in writing plays, are always on the lookout for an opportunity to produce a telling effect. The amount of work bedowed upon their production in a theatre is imply astonishing to those unacquainted with that mysterious realm known as "behind the scenes.

Thunder is a common stage effect, and is used with great advantage in many plays. In former days it was produced by shaking a large piece of sheet iron hung immediately above the prompter's desk. This contrivance produced a good imitation of sharp, rattling thunder, but failed to give the coll roar which is always heard in storms. A contrivance for this purpose was soon invented. A heavy box frame is made, and over it is tightly drawn a calf skin. Upon this the prompter operates with a stick, one and of which is padded and, covered with magnesium, and a sharp crack of the sheet iron, followed by a long decreasing roll. the sheet iron, followed by a long decreasing roll upon the "thunder drum," produces an effect which is startlingly realistic. Travelling companies are compelled to be satisfied with the sheet iron alone; and the tragedian who enters a theatre provided with a complete thunder apparatus always is happy to think that his battle with the elements in "King Lear" will be worth fighting.

The rain machine in large theatres is a fixture placed high up in the "flies." A cylinder is made of "half inch" wood. It is usually five feet in eigenfacture, and four feet in length. Upon the inside are placed rows of small wooden teeth. A lot of dried peas is placed in the cylinder, a rope belt is run around one end of it and down to the prompter's desk, and it is ready for a drenching shower. By turning the cylinder, the peas roll down between the teeth, and the noise produced by them makes a good imitation of rain falling upon a roof. A sudden pull of the rope, accompanied by a gust on the "wind machine," gives the sound of the sweep of a blast of wind during a storm. Travelling companies often meet with theatres where there is no wind machine. A sufficiently good one, however, is easily produced. A common child's hoop is obtained and a "heat of heavy brown paper is pasted upon it acter the mainer of a circus rider's balloon. A handful of heavy brown paper is pasted upon it acter the mainer of a circus rider's balloon. A handful of heavy brown paper is pasted upon it acter the mainer of a circus rider's balloon. A handful of heavy brown paper is pasted upon it acter the mainer of a circus rider's balloon. A handful of the colly flames upon the stage are those arising from the burning of lycopodium in a "flash torch's and they are only allowed to blaze up for a second or two at a time. Fires in theatres, resulting from a fire scene, are usually caused by reliance pulse from the burning of lycopodium in a second or two at a time. Fires in theatres, resulting from a fire scene, are usually caused by reliance pulse from the burning of lycopodium in a second or two at a time. Fires in theatres, resulting from a fire scene, are usually caused by reliance pulse from the burning of lycopodium in a second or two at a time. Fires in theatres, resulting from a fire scene, are usually caused by reliance pulse from the production of secnic effects is something of which the uninitiated public knows in the; but the down The rain machine in large theatres is a fixture placed high up in the "flies." A cylinder is made

with in theatres where strict attention is not road to details, but not without a loss of "realism." It has moreover, a great influence, "er the feelings of spectators. The olind Loave in the "Two Orphans" is much more pitted when the audience can near the priless blast that makes her shiver. Hence in every large theatre the wind machine plays an important part. It is not a stationary apparatus, but can be moved to any quarter of the compass from which it is desired that wind should blow. In the last act of "Ours," every time the door of the lint opens snow files in and a shriek of wind is heard. The wind machine in that instance, is placed just outside the door; and the property man works it while his assistant amuses himself by trying to throw his papit show down Lord Sheudran's back. The wind machine is constructed in this manner. A heavy frame is made, in which is set a cylinder provided with paddles and resembling very much the stern-wheels seen on Ohio River tow-boats. Across the typ of this cylinder is stretched as fightly as possible a piece of heavy gros-grain silk. This silk remains seen on Ohio River tow-boats. Across the top of this evinder is stretched as tightly as possible a piece of heavy gros-grain silk. This silk remains stationary while the wheel is turned by a crank. The rapid rassage of the paddles across the surface of the silk projucts the noise of wind. Often travelling companies are in theares where there is no wind machine. Then the property man groans and by and proceeds to do what, in theatrical parlame is called "faking" the wind. He selects a

wood is pressed down by fastening the other end to a portion of the frame-work. When the wheel is turned, the slats passing under the stationary piece produce a rattling crash. The principle of the machine is illustrated by the small boy who runs a stick along a paling fence and is gratified by introducing into the world an additional morsel of hubbub.

There is nothing that can be so well counterfeited on the stage as moonlight scenery. And yet there is nothing which requires more work. The artist begins the task by painting a moonlight scene. In daylight such a scene is a ghastly sight. It is done in cold gravs and greens, in which Prussian blue and burnt umber play an important part; and the lights are put in with white slightly tinged with emerald green. The streng moonlight of the foregroun, is produced by a calcium light thrown through a green glass. The tainter light upon the scenery at the back of the stage is obtained from green mediums. A row of argand barners with green chimneys. These are placed upon the stage just in front of the main scene, and are "masked in" from the view of the audience by a "ground piece. A row of them is often suspended from the "flies," in order to light the top of the scene. This a soft green light is thrown over the entire distance, while its source does not meet the view of the secretary. A usual feature of stage moonlight ce, while its source does not meet the view of spectator. A usual feature of stage moonlight the speciator. A usual feature of stage modules scenes is water, because it affords an opportu-for the introduction of the "ripple"—a charmi-natural stage effect. The main scene in a moonle view is always painted on a "drop,"—that i scene made like the curtain let down between scene made like the curtain let down between the acts. The position of the meon being actermined, numediately under it, beginning at the horizon, a number of small irregular holes is cut in the drop. These are then covered on the back with muslin and painted over on the front to match the test of the water. Behind these holes is placed an endless towel, about eight feet in height, ranning around two cylinders, one at the top and one at the bottom. The lewer cylinder has a crank by which the towel is turned. In this towel is cut a number of holes similar to those cut in the drop. A strong gas burner is placed between the two sides of the towel. When the machine is turned the flashing of the light from the possing holes in the

striking, and a description of it will serve to explain the principle of both. In order to produce the proper elect the back drop is made nearly double the height of the usual scenes. The upper half of it is painted to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent as unset sky and the lower half to represent moonlight. It is hung so that the upper half alone is visible. The scenery of the distance is then painted upon a separate piece, which is "profiled": that is, the irregular line of the horizon made by trees, mountains, or houses, is sharply cut out with a circular saw. This piece is placed immediately in front of the sky drop. A few feet further in iront is hung what is known as a cut gauze drop. This has sides and

top of canvas painted as the case requires; while the centre is niled with fine gauze wheel lends an aerial effect to the distance. Red "mediums are employed to give a soft, sunset glow to the scene, At the proper moment, the back drop is very slowly and steadily hauled up, while the red mediums are slowly turned off and green ones turned on. The moon is made in the night half of the sky drop, and rises with it. When it rises above the distant horizon the green "mediums" are turned on to their full power and the green calcium light is brought into play. The effect of this change, when carefully managed, is always very beautiful, and is sure to draw forth applause from the authence.

Moonrise, in a scene where there is no change from daylight to darkness, is often produced with a musim drop and a "moon-box." The amalin drop is painted to represent the sky, the clouds being canted on strips of canvas cut in the required shap and sewn on. The moon is made with a box on one side of which a circular hole is cut. Over this hole is pasted a piece of white muslin. A couple of wires serve to draw the moon upward. Of course the white illuminated circle shows plainly through the mosiin sky, but disappears when passing behind the canvas clouds. By having another piece of muslin painted red and imperceptibly fading to white, placed at the back of the drop in the moon's path, the orb of night can be made to appear red at the horizon and gradually change to pale yellow as it sais slowly upward. Floating clouds are easily imitated by hanging in front of the sky drop a ganze drop upon which are sewn muslin or canvas clouds, and moving the whole slowly.

An ocean of heaving waters is made in this way: Each bounding wave is cut out separately. The first row is set up with a distance of three or four feet between each billow; and the second row is set so as to show in the openings left by the first. Small boys furnish the motive power. The waves are rocked back and forth, not from side to side; and the effect is very good. The noi

the bottom piece in an irregular ziz-zag line. The simple dropping in succession of these pieces to the stage produces the falling of roof and wall. The fire itself is represented by chemical red fire and powdered lycopodium used separately, the former to give a red glow and the latter to represent flames. The shutters, which are to fall, are fastened to the scene with a preparation called "quick match." This is made of powder, nicohol, and a lump wick. The window trames and sushes are made of sheet from. They are covered with oakum soaked in alcohol or naphtha. These sashes and trames are not fastened to the canvas scene at all, but are placed a short distance behind it upon platforms. The quickest possible touch of flame ignites

PICKING CRANBERRIES.

PICTURESQUE SCENES IN THE BOGS. W THE BEIGHT BERRIES ARE RAISED AND GATH-.

ERED-A BUSINESS WITH A LARGE ELEMENT OF KISK IN IT. The supply of crauberries interests no small number of people at this time in the year. A TRIBUNE

the subject with a weir-known dealer, who owns an extensive cranberry bog in New-Jersey.

"Is the crop of cranberries large this year ?" asked

"Not so extensive as in 1871, which yielded the largest amount that has ever been known," replied the dealer. "Still we can't complain; they are very plenti-tin this year, notwithstanding. The culture of the cranbern and populary. Semetimes a drift may be run above or below which thus might escape discovery, but Mr. Daly, to guard against a missiake of this kind, has aftrequent intervals made an upraise until be found the overlying perpityry, or sunk a wirze mutt be found the overlying perpityry, or sunk a wirze mutt be has satisfied himself that no ore lay be eath his workings. The greater part of this prospec high original manner of the property in a ways unestain. It don't believe that more sunk a wirze mutt be has satisfied himself that no ore lay be eath his workings. The greater part of this prospec high origin for the benefit of the triples is tringers of ore lay be eath his workings. The greater part of this prospec high origin for the benefit of the triples is triples of the property in the property of the property of the property of the property in the property of the property is a son's playing food-of-line future, and the great property is a son's playing food-of-line future, and the great property is a son's playing food-of-line future, and the great property is a son's playing food-of-line future, and the great property is a son's playing food-of-line future, and the great property is a son's playing food-of-line future, and the great property is a son's playing food-of-line future, and the property is a son's playing food-of-line future, and the property is a son's playing food-of-line future, and the property of the carries of his beat manner of the carries of the large transport of the carries of the c berry is always uncertain. I don't believe that in more than one season out of half a dozen they escape the

of peat or rotten roots. This must be dea ned for twelve or eighteen inches below the surface, always taking care to have a supply of water near by, so that the meadow or bog can be awamped whenever desired." " How are the vines planted ?"

"We plant them in rows pretty far apact, so that the pickers will not damage the vines. Another reason is because the vines spread a good deal, shit so require a large space to grow in." Where were cranberries first cultivated in this coun-

"New England, I believe, lays claim to being the first to raise the cramberry. I taink it was on Cape Cod where they were first heard from, though I have my doubts about its being so. You see all New-Englanders are so terribly conceited that you never can believe them. They seem only to live to 'blow' about the State they live in "-here the dealer took a pinch of snuff by way of relief to his feelings, and then went on-· But there's no place yet been found that turns 'em out by the bushel as little New-Jersey do a. She may not be much of a State, but she fairly saids cranberries in October. More than half the market supply comes from

October. More than haif the market supply comes from there."
"October, then, is the best month for picking them !"
"Yes, you can bet we have lively times when the harvest because. Every man, woman and cald takes an interest in the picking. They think it's fun, and laugh and talk as if it was some kind of amisement they were engaged in, instead of work. It hows like a big picnic to see the way tacy all file down to the mershes in the more mer, flushed with their long walk in the morning air, trooping along with inneh-assiets full of home-made goedles, all cager to begin their work. I don't believe any other occupation can bring about more matches than cranberry picking in a bor, where every one is init of fun, and can talk as made as he or she wants. They have picnty of time for love-making, and never seem to get tired, either. Most of them walk ten miles a day, to and from the boys, and though they work from ten to twelve hours a day bestings, they don't seem to mind it one oit. It would do your heart good to see what a perty seem it makes when they are all picking away as it for salvation, the green vines in the red petiteous of the women standing out in strong co-trast to the dark brown background of the hog. All the pickers seem as cont-mied and happy as if there wasn't a bit of serrow in the world.

"How do you pay the pickers!"
"Well, in the first place, when they start out to work

A strong gas burner is placed between the two sides of the towel. When the machine is turned the flashing of the light from the possing holes in the towel through the stationary ones in the drop produce a fine ripple. It is always better to turn the towel so that the holes pass upward, as that helps to make the minic wavelets seem to dance any toward the sky. Instead of a towel a large tine cylinder has been used, but it is cumbersome and more. It is necessary to turn this towel with great steadiness; otherwise the ripples will go by his and starts, and entirely lose thear natural appearance. Stars are easily put into the sky. Each twinkling orb consists of a spangle hung upon a pin bent into a double hook. The slightest motion of the drop causes these stars to shake and the flashing of the light upon them produces the twinkle.

One of the most beautiful effects produced upon the stage is the change from day to night or from light to day. Of these the former is the more striking, and a description of it will serve to explain the principle of both. In order to produce the proper effect the back drop is made nearly double the height of the usual scenes. The upper half of its painted to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lower half to represent a sunset sky and the lo